

20 AUGUST 1946

I N D E X
Of
WITNESSES

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" " Major Blakeney	4055

I N D E X
Of
EXHIBITS

(none)

1 Tuesday, 20 August, 1946

2 - - -

3
4 INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
5 FOR THE FAR EAST
6 Court House of the Tribunal
7 War Ministry Building
8 Tokyo, Japan

9 The Tribunal met, pursuant to adjournment,
10 at 0930.

11 - - -

12 Appearances:

13 For the Tribunal, same as before.

14 For the Prosecution Section, same as before.

15 For the Defense Section, same as before.

16 - - -

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19 (English to Japanese, Japanese to
20 English, English to Chinese, and Chinese to
21 English interpretation was made by the
22 Language Section, IMTFE.)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now in session.

3 THE PRESIDENT: All the accused are present
4 except OKAWA, MATSUI, and SHIRATORI, each of whom
5 is represented by his counsel.

6 I have a further certificate from the medical
7 officer of Sugamo Prison as to the condition of
8 SHIRATORI stating that he is unable to attend the
9 trial today. This certificate will be recorded and
10 filed.

11 Mr. Chief Prosecutor.
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1 H E N R Y P U - Y I, called as a witness on behalf
2 of the prosecution, resumed the stand and
3 testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. KEENAN (Continued):

6 Q Can you tell us the different commodities
7 that were covered by the monopoly laws and in control
8 of the Japanese?

9 A Opium was one of the main items that were
10 being monopolized and under the five-year plan of
11 HOSHINO where the economic was under rigid control,
12 there were many commodities being monopolized such
13 as cotton, cloth and foodstuff. As a result of the
14 economic control, all commodities that used to belong
15 to Chinese were being absorbed by the Japanese and
16 all different kinds of industries and commerce were
17 controlled by the Japanese.

18 Q Was there a Cotton Control Act passed?

19 A Yes, it was passed and that was known to
20 everybody and can be found in the Government Gazette.

21 Q Was that Act enforced?

22 A All these control laws were enforced, as a
23 result of which Chinese couldn't get any cotton or
24 cloth during winter days and in wintertime many
25 Chinese were found starved -- frozen to death.

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1 I was personally informed that even private sale or
2 purchase of rice among Chinese was prohibited and
3 considered as in contravention of the control laws.

4 CHINESE MONITOR: "Because of rationing."

5 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McManus.

6 MR. McMANUS: If you please, Mr. President,
7 I realize that the prosecutor is evidently promoting
8 a phase of economic aggression, but I think as far as
9 the defense is concerned, it is a fishing expedition
10 into what the countries want to know about monopolies
11 and strictly anti-trust business to be used in the
12 future in some sort of way or in the past; and I
13 think it is irrelevant and not relevant to the
14 issues. This is a criminal case --

15 THE PRESIDENT: Please observe the light.

16 THE MONITOR: Mr. McManus, will you kindly
17 explain to us just what you mean by "countries want
18 to know?" What country are you referring to? Mr.
19 McManus, may I ask you a question? Just what do you
20 mean by "country?" Which country are you referring
21 to, sir? We would like to know before we interpret.
22 What country are you referring to -- "countries want
23 to know" as stated?

24 MR. McMANUS: May I object again, if the
25 Tribunal pleases?

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1 THE PRESIDENT: You did not really come for-
2 ward to make an objection but to impute motives.
3 You admitted that this was evidence of economic
4 aggression which was part of an aggressive war.
5 You came forward to impute motives and we do not
6 allow you to do that. The objection is overruled.

7 Q Was there a limitation upon the quality
8 of rice that the Chinese or Manchurians were per-
9 mitted by those in control of the government
10 to acquire?

11 A As far as I was informed, the Chinese in
12 Manchuria were given only the coarsest kind of rice.
13 All the finest kind of rice were not obtainable
14 by the Chinese in Manchuria. The Chinese who were
15 found to have eaten fine rice would be subject to
16 punishment.

17 Q Were they punished for obtaining and using
18 good quality rice?

19 A Yes, as far as I heard.

20 Q Have you named to us the other commodities
21 as you recall that were under the monopolistic
22 control?

23 A There were many kinds of commodities that
24 were under the monopolistic control. If you ask me
25 to enumerate one by one now, it is almost impossible

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1 for me to do that. However, they were all recorded
2 in the Government Gazette. All these commodities
3 such as steel, iron and cotton and cloth were under
4 monopoly control.

5 Q Can you tell us whether or not the monopoly
6 control was under a specific board called the Board
7 of Monopoly?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And who controlled that Board of Monopoly?

10 A The plan was set out by the Commanding
11 Officer of the Kwantung Army and they put into
12 execution in the name of Manchukuo State.

13 THE CHINESE MONITOR: "And the Director
14 of Japanese General Affairs."

15 Q The national currency of Manchuria, where
16 was that printed or coined?

17 A They were all printed and minted in Japan.

18 Q Who had control over the amount of currency
19 that was printed, as you stated, in Japan, the
20 national currency of Manchuria?

21 A There was also in the hands of the Bureau
22 of General Affairs, Manchukuo State -- Japanese.

23 Q Can you tell us whether there was any
24 compulsory -- any compulsion about requiring the
25 deposits -- savings deposits -- in these banks that

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1 you have described previously?

2 A There was the law of savings by which it
3 was required that all people should save money in
4 the bank. People in the schools and people in the
5 streets, no matter where they are, either they were
6 employed by the government or banks, they were all
7 required to save money.

8 CHINESE MONITOR: "Also schools, offices
9 are also required to save money."

10 A (Continued): The amount of savings was in-
11 creased year by year. By the time Japanese surrender-
12 ed, there was a total aggregate of some six thousand
13 million in the bank. Averagely speaking, one people
14 was required to save one hundred fifty dollars --
15 one person.

16 CHINESE MONITOR: "Six hundred million."
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1 Q Was there an allotment made of farming land
2 to the Japanese?

3 A In the time of twenty years there was about
4 six million Japanese immigrated into Manchuria, as
5 a result of which the native Manchurians were squeezed
6 out of their own land.

7 INTERPRETER: There is a correction, please.
8 A moment ago, about the amount of money the witness
9 mentioned, it should be six thousand million instead
10 of sixty million.

11 THE MONITOR: Six billion.

12 Q Have you told us about the number of Japanese
13 who did come to Manchuria in ten years or what the
14 plan was for such immigration?

15 A As I said, in the past twenty years they had
16 six million Japanese immigrated into Manchuria. Their
17 plan was to requisition the land at a very nominal
18 price, sometimes without giving any price at all.

19 Q What plan was made for the allotment, if
20 any, for the allotment of land in Manchuria for these
21 immigrants as they would arrive from Japan?

22 A In that case they would move the Chinese
23 farmers to some further unexplored lands
24 and nominally these Chinese farmers were supposed
25 to be given some government grants, but that is only

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1 empty words shown on the paper.

2 Q Do I understand you that the Manchurians
3 were moved away from their lands, their farm lands,
4 to make way for the Japanese who were immigrating
5 into Manchuria and some money was supposed to be
6 paid to the Manchurians for that land and that was
7 an empty promise?

8 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

10 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, we object to this
11 question on the ground that it is leading and sug-
12 gestive and it invades the province of the Tribunal.

13 MR. KEENAN: Does the Tribunal desire to
14 hear from the prosecution?

15 THE PRESIDENT: Well, no, I didn't ask you
16 to speak, Mr. Keenan, but it is obvious to all of us
17 that the witness did not say a fraction of the things
18 you suggest that he did say, and we resent you saying
19 those things to him when you know he didn't say them.

20 MR. KEENAN: I assure you, Mr. President,
21 as a matter of personal integrity, that that was my
22 understanding of the substance of his answer, and I
23 would with great respect request that his previous
24 answer be read. If I made an error I want to
25 apologize to this Court, but that was my honest

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1 understanding, and I would like to have his previous
2 answer read, because perhaps I heard it defectively
3 through this ear phone.

4 THE PRESIDENT: Nobody questions your per-
5 sonal integrity, Mr. Keenan, but unless you wear
6 those headphones you will miss a lot of what the
7 witness says. I listened to all he said and he
8 didn't say half the things you suggested he said.

9 MR. KEENAN: I will put another question
10 to the witness.

11 Q Will you describe what was done with
12 reference to the acquisition of lands in Manchuria
13 by the Japanese when they immigrated into Manchuria
14 while you occupied the positions described?

15 A This policy has been in existence for a
16 long time. Ever since General UYEDA down to General
17 UMEZU they have been practicing this policy. This
18 policy envisaged immigration. They have squeezed
19 the Chinese out of their own lands.

20 Q You have stated that the Japanese squeezed
21 the Chinese out of their lands. Will you now explain
22 in what manner that process occurred? How did these
23 Japanese squeeze the Chinese out of their lands?

24 A On the surface, they would buy over the
25 land with a certain sum of money and the farmers who

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1 have been on the land for a long time, tilling the
2 land, would be sent to some unexplored land and the
3 Japanese will then take over the tilled land. This
4 is a proof of the Japanese aggression plan.

5 Q Can you tell us how the price for the sale
6 of the land was arranged, whether it was done by
7 free bargaining or in any other fashion, if you know?

8 A I am not very familiar with the detail plan
9 of this. They were all handled by the Japanese.

10 Q Can you tell us whether there was freedom
11 of travel or movement, or whether it was necessary
12 for the people to get permission to travel from one
13 point to another?

14 A People in their own country were not even
15 permitted the freedom of travel. They were issued
16 some kind of what they call resident permit.

17 Q Can you tell us whether there were any age
18 limits to which the resident permits applied?

19 A People of the age of fifteen, eighteen, to
20 fifty-five were required to have these resident
21 permits. That proves that Japan has made the Chinese
22 lose freedom of movement.

23 MR. LEVIN: Mr. President, may I ask the
24 answer to the last question be stricken as not being
25 responsive, or under the rule?

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1 THE PRESIDENT: He is not at liberty to
2 state proofs, of course, as he has assumed to do,
3 but I can't direct that what he said be stricken
4 from the record, Mr. Levin. I understand your
5 objection.

6 INTERPRETER: May I make a correction now?
7 The resident permit should be altered into citizen
8 permit.

9 CHINESE MONITOR: Citizen identification
10 and permit.

11 Q Was there any requirement by way of law
12 that you know of for citizen labor?

13 A There was a law by the name of Labor and
14 Civil Service Law.

15 Q What was the effect of that law as it was
16 carried out?

17 A There was at the time when General UMEZU
18 was there people at the age between eighteen and
19 forty-five were required to render labor service to
20 the Japanese, to the Japanese Army. This enslaved
21 the people of Manchuria and colonized Manchuria.
22 These people were used for opening highways and
23 digging mines.

24 Q Did it apply to all of the people of
25 Manchuria?

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1 A Yes.

2 Q And who controlled this civilian labor
3 group that was so compelled by law to work, to
4 contribute their work?

5 A Of course, they were directed by the
6 Japanese companies or Japanese foremen. At the
7 same time there was an association by the name of
8 Union Association which was helping the Japanese to
9 do this.

10 CHINESE MONITOR: The Union Association
11 should be read as Concordia Society.

12 A (Continued) The purpose of this is merely
13 directed toward the preparation of Japanese
14 armament.

15 Q Will you tell us who controlled the
16 growth, the extent of the growth of the poppy plant
17 in Manchuria?

18 A I will have to add a few more statements
19 about this Labor and Civil Service Law.
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1 Q Tell us how they operated.

2 A The treatment they gave to the Chinese laborers
3 was simply awful. The sick laborers were given no
4 medicine, and they were given very poor quarters and
5 dwelling houses. Sometimes Chinese laborers were found
6 to have escaped. But once they were caught by the
7 Japanese the punishment will be severe. The food they
8 were given every day, the amount was meager and the
9 quality is hard which is almost uneatable. They were
10 utilizing the Manchurian manpower and Manchurian
11 resources to make Manchuria the basis of their arsenal.

12 Q When you say "they," to whom do you refer?

13 A The Japanese.

14 Q Were the Chinese, Manchurians, on the one
15 hand, and the Japanese on the other, treated in the
16 same fashion, or were there inequalities; and if so,
17 will you please describe them?

18 A There was no equality to be talked of. The
19 Japanese always ranked first and then the second came
20 the Koreans and third came Chinese. All the ration
21 system was distributed according to these discrimina-
22 tions. The salaries drawn by the Japanese vice-
23 ministers of the various ministries were much higher
24 in amount than even the Chinese ministers.

25 Now I am going to retire to the question about

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1 poppies.

2 Q I wish you would tell us as briefly as pos-
3 sible who had control of the growth and the distribu-
4 tion of opium and generally how it was carried out
5 while you were in Manchuria as you described during the
6 period of time?

7 A All these matters were in the control of the
8 Japanese Kwantung Army and carried out by the Director
9 of General Affairs Bureau, Manchukuo State. The pur-
10 pose of distributing the opium on the part of
11 Japanese -- The purpose of Japanese distribution of
12 opium was to break down the Chinese morale and destroy
13 the stamina of Chinese health so that they won't be
14 having any chance to resist the Japanese.

15 Q That is your conclusion. I think the Tribu-
16 nal would be more interested to hear how it was
17 operated rather than your own conclusions of the pur-
18 pose. Will you tell us how the opium industry was
19 controlled and operated by the Japanese?

20 A On one hand, the Japanese were saying that
21 they were suppressed the opium in Manchuria. And yet,
22 on the other hand, they were encouraging the growth
23 of poppies. The growth of poppies was formerly con-
24 fined to the Province of Jehol and the Hsinan West
25 Province. Later on the area of growth of poppies was

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1 extended to Mukden, Chilin, and part of Supin Province.
2 The income they had derived from this sale of opium
3 was increasing year by year, and the latest figure was
4 two billion credited under the name of Special Account
5 in the bank. This two billion represented the net
6 profit of the sale of opium; two billion dollars. The
7 permit for smoking opium was also officially sold in
8 Asia.

9 With these facts I come to the conclusion that
10 the Japanese was distributing opium in Manchuria so
11 that it could break down the Chinese morale and also
12 making money out of Chinese people.

13 Q Did the use of opium remain the same or was
14 it less or greater after the Japanese came into Man-
15 churia during your period of reign?

16 A The number was increasing year after year.

17 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for fif-
18 teen minutes.

19 (Whereupon, at 1045, a recess was
20 taken until 1100, after which the proceedings
21 were resumed as follows:)
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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor.

4 BY MR. KEENAN (Continued):

5 Q I believe before recess you were describing
6 the manner in which the Japanese controlled the opium
7 industry. Will you continue with your answer?

8 A The fee for the permit to smoke opium is
9 charged at two Manchurian dollars.

10 CHINESE MONITOR: Those who have obtained
11 the smoking permit would be given by the government
12 two yen with which they will be able to buy the
13 opium.

14 Q Was it as easy or more difficult for the
15 Japanese in Manchuria, under the opium control as
16 practiced, to obtain opium, as easy as it was for
17 the Manchurians, or was it different in that regard?
18 And, if so, tell us about it.

19 A The Japanese set up a system, regarding
20 this opium control, that I am not too familiar with,
21 that -- regarding the Japanese acquiring opium.

22 CHINESE MONITOR: There is a correction
23 regarding the net income on the opium. It was two
24 hundred million dollars instead of two billion.

25 Q Were the Manchurians generally punished for

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1 violation of the opium consumption laws or regula-
2 tions?

3 A The smoking of opium is not considered as
4 an offense of the laws or regulations. This system
5 shows a contradiction by itself. On one hand, they
6 were trying to oppress the growth of opium; but, on
7 the other hand, they don't consider opium smoking as
8 an offense. This has been the Japanese policy ever
9 since they came into Manchuria. On the surface,
10 they always say something very nice; but, in
11 actuality, they have never done anything.

12 MR. McMANUS: If your Honor pleases --

13 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. McManus.

14 MR. McMANUS: We cannot, of course, request
15 the strike out of that remark. However, at this
16 time, I would like to point out to the Court, in
17 view of the Court's ruling to refuse a strike out,
18 that there have been many volunteered remarks such
19 as this one. I can point out specifically a number
20 of them.

21 We do not know when a witness is going to
22 volunteer a remark. We have been unfortunate -- the
23 defense has been unfortunate in this respect for
24 this reason: that, by the time that we object, the
25 witness has already answered. Consequently, I

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1 request the Tribunal to either permit us an objection
2 and state our objection before the witness answers,
3 or else to make some remedy or to find some remedy
4 to protect the record.

5 Now, I cannot at this time ask the Court to
6 strike out the witness' last answer. I should like
7 my objection noted because it was voluntary and un-
8 responsive. If the Court should desire, I can point
9 out several instances where such situations occurred.

10 THE PRESIDENT: You give us credit for very
11 little intelligence.

12 MR. McMANUS: I beg your pardon?

13 THE PRESIDENT: I have told you before,
14 you are addressing judges, not a jury. The things
15 you mention occur in every court, every day, in
16 every part of the world.

17 MR. McMANUS: With all due respect to the
18 Tribunal, I realize that those things happen; but,
19 I think, with all due respect, that this Court is
20 not only a Court but also a jury.

21 THE PRESIDENT: But without the vices of
22 the jury.

23 As your objection must be based on the
24 witness' answer, we must hear the answer first and
25 hear it in English.

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1 MR. McMANUS: If your Honor pleases, that
2 is exactly my point: Why should the answer be heard,
3 particularly without hearing the legitimate objection
4 first?

5 THE PRESIDENT: There are no clairvoyants
6 on this bench. The objection is overruled.
7 BY MR. KEENAN (Continued):

8 Q You have spoken of the activities of what
9 you call the Concordia Society. Will you please
10 state to the Tribunal who directed these activities?

11 A Up to the outbreak of the Mukden Incident
12 and establishment of Manchukuo State, Generals
13 HONJO and ITAGAKI were the staunch supporters of the
14 Concordia Society, and it was they who had estab-
15 lished this society.

16 Q Will you state who controlled, if you know,
17 the courts of Manchuria?

18 A All these matters were in the hands of the
19 Japanese Kwantung Army and the General Affairs
20 Bureau.

21 Q I believe I asked you a question about the
22 control of the army, but I didn't speak about the
23 control of what was called your own personal guard.
24 Will you tell me how many comprised that guard?

25 A This is a matter separate from the

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1 Manchuria Army which was under the control of the
2 Japanese Kwantung Army. Before the establishment
3 of the Manchukuo State, and before I left Port
4 Arthur, my idea was then to put up some sort of
5 army so that in future I might have a chance to join
6 together with the Chinese Army to resist the Japan-
7 ese in future.

8 Q How many people were you permitted to have
9 in your personal guard? How many, approximately?

10 A I have not finished my previous statement
11 yet. If you don't allow me to finish the previous
12 statement, you won't be able to understand clearly
13 the following statements.

14 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Chief Prosecutor, I
15 think, probably, you are going into too great detail
16 now. The number of his personal guard can add
17 nothing to what he has already told us to show that
18 he was nothing but a mere puppet.

19 MR. KEENAN: Your Honor, understanding the
20 problems of conducting the prosecution a little
21 more intimately, that question is a preliminary one
22 to a precise point that was omitted; and I can assure
23 you that it has just the purpose of recalling to his
24 mind the size of his guard to bring out the next
25 incident. I shall not dwell on it at any length.

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24 mind the size of his guard to bring out the next
25 incident. I shall not dwell on it at any length.

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1 With the Court's permission, I can adopt
2 the Court's suggestion and ask a plain question.

3 Q What happened to your personal guard?

4 A As soon as I got into Manchuria, I found
5 out that I had no power whatsoever with the army;
6 and without the army, my ideal would not be able to
7 be -- would not be realized. So, with that in mind,
8 I had enlarged my personal guard from seven to eight
9 persons.

10 CHINESE MONITOR: The idea that he referred
11 to was to join the Chinese Army in the future and
12 resist the Japanese.

13 Q Tell us what happened to your personal
14 guard; and, in relating it, if you tell us its
15 approximate size, I'd like it.

16 A This personal guard of mine was being
17 supported by me, personally; they were paid by me.
18 Sometimes I had the number of two hundred -- three
19 hundred. They were secretly given some military
20 training with the view that in future they might
21 connected up -- connect up with the Chinese Army.

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1 Q Did they get into some difficulties or some
2 trouble with the Japanese? If so, please come quickly
3 to the point and tell us about it.

4 A The Japanese, because these some three hun-
5 dred personal guards of mine were not under the con-
6 trol of the Japanese military, so they were always
7 finding fault with these people. It was in a park
8 a few lieutenants of my personal guard was in power
9 in Changchun -- field lieutenants of my personal
10 guard -- over minor matters had quarreled with the
11 Japanese military people. As fighting ensued, the
12 Japanese sent a great number of soldiers over, and
13 also brought over their police guards to fight my
14 personal guards and have my personal guards arrested,
15 and sent for the Japanese Provost Marshal. When they
16 were taken to the Japanese Provost Marshal's office
17 they were maltreated. Many of my guards were given
18 cold water -- were given cold water treatment, whipped,
19 and beaten up, and then stripped, and they were asked
20 to dance without clothes on, and the Japanese soldiers
21 were laughing at them. Then General YOSHIOKA told me
22 that the Japanese military authorities would adopt
23 drastic action against this matter.

24 Q And was the head of your guards an intimate
25 friend of yours?

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1 A One of my trusted friends.

2 Q And did they retain him or was he dismissed?

3 Do you know about the Japanese military
4 preparations in Manchuria?

5 A This head of my personal guards was dismissed.

6 THE MONITOR: Will you repeat the question,
7 please.

8 Q Can you tell us about the Japanese military
9 preparations in Manchuria?

10 A I still have another statement to add to my
11 previous answer.

12 MR. KEENAN: If the Tribunal will have a
13 little patience with me in my efforts in leading this
14 witness, I think I will have to press the question.

15 Q Please tell us about what you know of Japanese
16 military preparations in Manchuria?

17 A This Japanese military preparation was con-
18 sidered by the Japanese as top secret, and they have
19 never talked anything to me. Judging from the map
20 which shows that the Japanese had built railways on
21 the north and east side -- north side and east side
22 of Manchuria -- I had reason to conclude that they
23 have military preparation to resist against the --
24 to invade the Soviet.

25 Q Were there any reasons that you observed --

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DIRECT

1 I withdraw that. Did you see anything or learn of
2 anything to cause you to believe that the invasion
3 of Manchuria by the Russian Army was to take place?

4 I would like to withdraw that question and
5 put another one.

6 Was there any evidence that you were able
7 to observe or learn of demonstrating any aggressive
8 act on the part of the Soviet Nation against Man-
9 churia?

10 A The Soviet Nation had no aggressive plan
11 against Manchuria. There is also some instances
12 which I can give you which will prove that.

13 When General UYEDA was in Manchuria taking
14 charge of the Kwantung Army, the Japanese Army at
15 Chang-ku-feng challenged the Soviet Army, and they
16 wanted to test the strength of the Russian Army, as
17 a result of which the Japanese faced a route. After
18 the Japanese Army was defeated, the matter was closed
19 unconditionally and locally. If Soviet Russia has
20 any territorial designs they could have pushed on
21 further, and that matter will never be closed.

22 Q From your experience from 1932, when you
23 became the Regent of Manchuria, as you have described,
24 and 1934, when you were made Emperor of Manchuria, was
25 it an independent State, or was it under the complete

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1 dominance of another nation, and if so, what nation?

2 A The State of Manchukuo was not a sovereign
3 state at all. It was under the complete control of
4 Japan. The Manchukuo people, officials and myself,
5 lost freedom completely. Everybody then had the
6 desire to resist Japan, but under that circumstances
7 none could do it.

8 MR. KEENAN: The prosecution has finished
9 with the questioning of the witness.

10 THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Levin.

11 MR. LEVIN: Might I suggest that, in view of
12 ~~the~~ fact that it is close to twelve o'clock -- we were
13 not sure when the Chief Prosecutor would be through
14 with his direct examination -- that we have a recess
15 now until 1:30.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Yes. We will recess now
17 until half past one.

18 (Whereupon, at 1150, a recess was
19 taken until 1330, after which the proceed-
20 ings were resumed as follows:)

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AFTERNOON SESSION

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2 The Tribunal met, pursuant to recess, at
3 1332, the HONORABLE MYRON C. CRAMER, Member from
4 the United States of America, not sitting.

5 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
6 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

7 DR. UZAWA: This is counsel UZAWA. I
8 should like to put a two or three general cross-
9 examination questions to the witness.
10

11 - - -

12 H E N R Y P U - Y I, called as a witness on behalf
13 of the prosecution, resumed the stand and
14 testified as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION

15 BY DR. UZAWA:

16 Q Have you, Mr. Witness, in 1909, when you
17 succeeded as monarch of the Hsin Dynasty, appeared
18 at the Temple of Heaven in Peiping and reported to
19 your ancestors, that is, reported your assumption
20 of your Throne to your ancestors?
21

22 A This was but natural. The ceremonies then was
23 arranged by my father due to my being too young then.

24 Q On March 1st, 1934, on the second year of
25 the founding of Manchukuo, did you, Mr. Witness,
erect -- ascend the Throne of Manchukuo after paying

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1 obeisance to Heaven at a temple in the south -- to
2 the south of Hsinking?

3 A Yes.

4 Q After the reign of, Mr. Witness, of
5 Aihsinchiehru, at the time of the Emperor Kanhsi,
6 1662 to 1722, and in the reign of Chienlun --
7 Emperor Chienlun, 1736 to 1795, the idea of the
8 establishment of peace and culture was regarded
9 possible in order to create a Utopian land. Did
10 you regard this also as possible, that is, a Utopian
11 land, Wangtao, or the Kingly Way?

12 MR. KEENAN: The prosecution objects to
13 that question on the ground it is without the scope
14 of the direct examination and because of its rather
15 definite remoteness.

16 THE PRESIDENT: Is that question directed
17 to showing that the witness was a genuine Emperor
18 and not a puppet?

19 DR. UZAWA: In the final analysis, Mr.
20 President, yes, inasmuch as the point in question is
21 Manchukuo or Manchuria of the Kingly Way, which is
22 quite relevant to the issue.

23 THE PRESIDENT: We will allow you to proceed.

24 A If you read into history, you will understand
25 that the goal of every nation is just about the same.

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1 The great men, of course, will try to make his
2 people happy and the welfare of the people sound.
3 It is but natural that if, for wanting of great
4 men, the government will always be corrupted.
5 Well, speaking of China, the most worshipped figure
6 in China is Confucius. Well, if Confucius was
7 alive, wouldn't it be very much better for the
8 Chinese?

9 THE PRESIDENT: We are a long way from
10 any issue now, sir.

11 DR. UZAWA: I shall forthrightly enter
12 into more concrete points.

13 Q At the outset of the reigns of the Emperors
14 Cheng Hsiao Hsu and Loh Tseng Yu, was it not the
15 purpose and idea of these rulers to modernize the
16 concept of Kingly Way politics and to revive such
17 a form of government?

18 A Aside from those Emperors Cheng Hsiao Hsu
19 and Loh Tseng Yu, I think and believe that it is
20 practically everybody's wish that politics should
21 be benevolent irrespective of whether it is Kingly
22 Way or not.

23 THE PRESIDENT: This is too remote to be of
24 any value to the Tribunal.

25 DR. UZAWA: Before concluding my cross-

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1 examination, Mr. President, I wish to state that it
2 had been my purpose to make -- present these questions
3 as a preliminary to what I had hoped to prove later.
4 As a matter of fact, an old man such as I have been
5 very much surprised and astonished by the modernity
6 of this Court and had hoped that a little bit of
7 Oriental culture injected into the proceedings might
8 be of some benefit.

9 THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

10 CROSS-EXAMINATION (Continued)

11 BY MAJOR BLAKENEY:

12 Q Let me recall your mind to the time of
13 your abdication in 1911. The contract under which
14 your abdication was arranged permitted you, did it
15 not, to retain the title, the Ching Emperor, the
16 Manchu Emperor?

17 A Yes.

18 Q You abdicated actually the right to reign?

19 A That is quite right.

20 Q Other terms of the contract were that you
21 were to receive four thousand taels annually and
22 were to be permitted occupancy of certain parts of
23 the Forbidden City?

24 A The figure was four million dollars.

25 Q In giving a summary of your career, I

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1 believe you overlooked saying that you had once been
2 restored to the throne of China. Will you tell us
3 when that occurred?

4 A That is right. There was at my age of
5 twelve years. That time General Chang Hsun together
6 with the then President Li Yuan -- General Chang Hsun
7 together with some other sections tried to overthrow
8 the then President Li Yuan-hung and restore my reign.
9 At that time we were under the oppression of General
10 Chang Hsun and since I was young, I was not the
11 person who actually handled the whole thing. The
12 matter was then in the hands of Chang Hsun together
13 with some other princes. That could only be considered
14 as a minor strife in the Chinese internal politics.
15 Chang Hsun was defeated in a few days' time. He
16 failed in a few days' time. When the troops under
17 General Tuan Chi-jui got into Peiping, General Tuan
18 was quite sympathetic with the standing of the former
19 Imperial Household so the Imperial Household was still
20 allowed to stay in Peiping.

21 Q Thank you. Prior to the restoration which
22 you are speaking of --

23 THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney, the inter-
24 preters are being interrupted. You had better wait.

25 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir. I understand there

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1 is some difficulty about the sound system.

2 Q Prior to the restoration which you have
3 been speaking of, had your four million dollars
4 been paid regularly?

5 A Normally, I was, -- the Imperial Household
6 was supposed to be given this amount; but the then
7 government was not in very good financial situation.
8 The accurate amount was not paid. We were given some
9 hundreds of thousands dollars from time to time or
10 one million dollars once.

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1 Q Was that true after the restoration as well
2 as before it?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Up to 1924 were you permitted your right to
5 occupy any part of the Forbidden City?

6 A After that it was impossible for me to live
7 further in the Imperial City, in the Forbidden City,
8 after the coup d'etat of the General Feng-Yuhsian.

9 Q And after 1924 were you accorded the treatment
10 of royalty in accordance with the terms of the instru-
11 ment of abdication?

12 A Ever since I was asked to move out of the
13 Forbidden City that privilege was ceased. Since then
14 I was living in Tientsin.

15 Q Therefore, you quite naturally felt, did you
16 not, that the Republic had violated the contract made
17 with you at the time of your abdication?

18 A That coup d'etat was created by General Feng
19 Yuhsian together with another four men. Their set up
20 was but temporary then. My feeling then was that I
21 would rather move out of the Forbidden City because
22 then living inside I could hardly get in touch with
23 people outside and it was my own wish that I could
24 get out of that place. Of course, General Feng could
25 have employed a more pacific manner in asking me to

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1 move out. The fact that he asked me to move out in one
2 day's time made us feel not quite good.

3 Q I am afraid that perhaps my question was not
4 quite clear. However, specifically I want to ask
5 whether it is not true that after you did leave the
6 Forbidden City in 1924, after you ceased to receive
7 the treatment due to royalty, after your pension had not
8 been paid in full, did you not feel, quite naturally,
9 that the Republic had violated its contract with you
10 in almost every particular?

11 A As I have already explained to you, my feel-
12 ing then was that I would rather move out of that
13 Forbidden City because the then circumstances in the
14 Forbidden City was not wholesome at all. This situ-
15 ation was fully recorded in Mr. Johnston's "Twilight
16 of Life" from which you can understand my feeling and
17 my situation.

18 MONITOR: "Twilight of Life in the Forbidden
19 City." The full title of the book.

20 A (Continued) As I have explained just now,
21 the only resentful feeling I had then was that General
22 Feng should not have resorted to that forceful manner.

23 Q Then we may assume, may we, that Sir Reginald
24 Johnston's book correctly expresses your viewpoint?

25 A Yes, rather correctly.

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1 Q Very well. The contract of abdication, never-
2 theless, was violated by the Republic, was it not?

3 A As I said, the government under General
4 Feng Yuhsian was but a temporary, provisional govern-
5 ment. It was not a formal government at all. In but
6 a few days time another provisional government under
7 General Tuan-Chilueh was formed.

8 Q But did any Chinese government, at any time
9 thereafter, ever carry out fully the terms of the
10 agreement of abdication?

11 A No.

12 Q From the time you reached maturity you had
13 been a serious student of Chinese history, had you not?

14 A Yes, that is right.

15 Q And of Chinese affairs in general?

16 A Yes.

17 Q You were aware of the fact that during the
18 period of your life the conditions in China had not
19 been of the best, that China had been wracked by civil
20 war, by banditry, by flood, famine and pestilence?

21 A That was right.

22 Q You had also kept informed, had you not, con-
23 cerning conditions in Manchuria as well as China proper?

24 A I had indulged in some of the ancient classics
25 which was taught to me by my tutor. As regard to

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1 contemporary or modern history I didn't care for so
2 much serious studies as I had that ancient history.

3 Q Still you were familiar in a general way, were
4 you not, with the state of Manchuria under the dynasty
5 of the Changs, Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang?

6 A I only learned of the situation then exist-
7 ing in Manchuria from the newspapers.

8 Q Would you say from what you learned from the
9 newspapers, or from what knowledge you had, that con-
10 ditions in Manchuria during the reign of the Changs
11 were good or bad?

12 A Even then I could have discovered many of
13 the Japanese aggressive acts in Manchuria.

14 Q But I wasn't asking you about that. I was
15 asking you about conditions under the reign of rule
16 of the Changs, whether it was good or bad in your
17 opinion.

18 A What is the criterion of comparison? If you
19 want me to say good or bad I have to have something
20 to base on.

21 Q Were the inhabitants of Manchuria oppressed
22 in the guise of taxes by the Changs?

23 A This I am not clear.

24 Q Were the inhabitants of Manchuria oppressed
25 by being forced to labor for the Changs?

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1 A You will have to understand this: the then
2 northeastern ~~province~~ was a part integral of Chinese
3 territory. It was different from what was then con-
4 trolled by the Japanese under Manchukuo.

5 THE PRESIDENT: What point are you making here,
6 Major?

7 MAJOR BLAKENEY: The point I am hoping to
8 make, sir, is proof of this witness' frame of mind.
9 I am attempting to show that his state of mind was
10 such that he desired, planned for, and eagerly seized
11 the opportunity to obtain restoration to a throne.

12 THE PRESIDENT: You are combatting the
13 suggestion of compulsion.

14 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

15 THE PRESIDENT: So it goes to credit only.

16 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir.

17 Will the reporter read the last question to
18 the witness, please?

19 (Whereupon, the question was read by
20 the official court reporter as follows: "Were
21 the inhabitants of Manchuria oppressed by being
22 forced to labor for the Changs?")

23 A Of course not. I have never heard of that.

24 Q Did you ever hear that the inhabitants of
25 Manchuria were forced to serve in the armies of the

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1 Changs?

2 A No, I never heard of that.

3 Q Did you know that the state of order in
4 Manchuria during the 1920's had so disintegrated that
5 Manchuria was invaded by a foreign power to protect
6 its treaty rights?

7 A There was so-called Japanese invasion into
8 Manchuria.

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1 Q Have you ever heard of the Russian invasion
2 of Manchuria in the late 1920's?

3 A I seem to recollect this, but I am not so clear
4 about it.

5 Q Do you recollect clearly that banditry was
6 rife throughout Manchuria and North China during those
7 years?

8 THE INTERPRETER: The witness wants to go back
9 to the previous question now.

10 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I wish the witness to answer
11 this question.

12 A I cannot recall that. You will have to excuse
13 me. I cannot recall all this because there were a few
14 internal strife during the beginning of the Republic,
15 during the beginning years of the Republic.

16 Q I have been asking you not about the beginning
17 years of the Republic, but about the late 1920's.
18 Would you say that the same conditions prevailed then?

19 A What I heard was that then there was some
20 snipers -- plain-clothes men under the instigation of
21 Japanese troops creating troubles here and there.

22 Q My question was, is it not true that there was
23 disorder in the various forms which I have mentioned
24 in Manchuria and North China during the latter years of
25 the 1920's? Please answer that.

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1 MR. KEENAN: Prosecution objects to this ques-
2 tion as being without the scope of the direct examina-
3 tion. This witness has given no testimony whatsoever
4 as to the conditions of affairs in the 1920's, in the
5 late 1920's, in Manchuria. Not alone that but it is
6 without the scope of the inquiry of this case. And for
7 that reason the prosecution objects.

8 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I am attempting to test this
9 witness' observation, memory, knowledge, and credibility.
10 He has testified in the most categorical way to events
11 as far back as 1909. He has given testimony which, if
12 accepted by the Tribunal, might be of the utmost impor-
13 tance in the decision of this case. He has seldom in-
14 deed answered a question, but he has assumed omnis-
15 cience in certain matters.

16 I wish to submit to the Tribunal that the
17 credibility of such a witness may be tested by asking
18 him questions about any matter whatsoever with which
19 he should be familiar, based on his testimony.

20 THE PRESIDENT: Well, you may be testing his
21 memory, which is included under credit, of course.
22 The objection is overruled. You may proceed.

23 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Had the last question been
24 answered?

25 THE WITNESS: I have already answered your

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1 question. I cannot recollect very well about this.

2 There was, as I said, some internal civil strife.

3 Q Then, all in all, will you say that conditions
4 in Manchuria at that time were such as might have been ex-
5 pected under the reign of a good, wise ruler?

6 A Anyhow Manchuria under the reign of Chang
7 Hsueh-liang was still part and parcel of Chinese terri-
8 tory. It was absolutely different from when it was
9 under the Japanese rule. It was at least a self-ruling
10 place. And, of course, when you say that that is the
11 ideal state, I may not agree with you.

12 Q Did the idea ever enter your head that you
13 might be able to give it a better rule?

14 A Well, your question is a unique one. I cannot
15 say that my ambition is formed right now. What I want
16 to reply to you now is this--

17 Q I am sorry, I did not understand that last.

18 THE PRESIDENT: Repeat the answer, the English
19 interpreter, please.

20 A The answer is this: Your question is rather
21 a unique one. Of course, now I cannot say what my
22 ambition would be if I were the Emperor, or if I were
23 to rule Manchuria. But what I can tell you is this--

24 THE INTERPRETER: The statement is not fin-
25 ished here. The witness asks you to repeat that

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1 question.

2 (Whereupon, the question was read
3 by the official court reporter.)

4 A (Continuing) I have never thought of that.

5 THE PRESIDENT: We will recess now for fif-
6 teen minutes.

7 (Whereupon, at 1445, a recess was
8 taken until 1500, after which the proceedings
9 were resumed as follows:)

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1 MARSHAL OF THE COURT: The International
2 Military Tribunal for the Far East is now resumed.

3 THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

4 BY MAJOR BLAKENEY (Continued):

5 Q I understand then that your knowledge of
6 conditions in Manchuria was based primarily on news-
7 papers.

8 A What time do you refer to?

9 Q The same time we were talking about, the
10 years that you were living in Tientsin.

11 A In relating to what subject?

12 Q Relating to the conditions of public order
13 or disorder in Manchuria.

14 A There is nothing strange about it. There
15 might be some minor disorder which was only local
16 in character.

17 Q The question was this: Do I understand that
18 your knowledge of such matters at that time was based
19 primarily on what you read in newspapers?

20 A Surely, I could learn only from newspapers
21 about these situations.

22 Q Yes or no?

23 A What do you mean by "yes or no"?

24 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I request the Court to
25 direct the witness to answer the question.

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1 THE PRESIDENT: You must answer the question
2 if you can, witness.

3 THE WITNESS: I learned these events merely
4 from newspapers. Some of them were related to me
5 by my relatives and friends.

6 Q Is it or is it not true that, during those
7 years when you were living in Tientsin, hardly a day
8 passed but that the newspapers reported banditry,
9 disorder, civil war, oppressive tactics, enforced
10 labor in Manchuria?

11 A This concerned only internal affairs of
12 China. This is nothing strange, and it usually
13 happens in many other countries.

14 Q Then, without regard to what happened in
15 other countries, the statement I have made is true,
16 is it?

17 A In the long history of China, China being
18 an old nation, some occurrence of banditry may have
19 happened; but that was on purely -- accidental; and
20 it took but little time to suppress them.

21 Q Mr. Witness, you have told this Tribunal
22 that, so far as you were aware, there was a little
23 banditry, there was no oppression by the Changs,
24 there was no enforced labor in Manchuria. You have
25 also told this Tribunal that you read the news-

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1 papers. I ask you whether the newspapers of China
2 did not report almost daily instances of these
3 things I have mentioned.

4 A So many years have already elapsed, I
5 could not recollect all these events. While there
6 were events like this of political crisis -- but
7 there were some; I couldn't tell you right away
8 now.

9 Q Have you read the Lytton Commission Report?

10 A I don't remember I have read it.

11 Q Will you say that you have not read it?

12 A I cannot recall.

13 Q Manchuria was a land of your father's?

14 A That is right.

15 Q Your ancestors came from Manchuria to
16 China three hundred years ago to establish the
17 Manchu Dynasty.

18 THE PRESIDENT: That really is a question.

19 Q (Continuing) Did they not?

20 THE PRESIDENT: You would save a lot of
21 trouble if you just simply say "Didn't your ancest-
22 ors come three hundred years ago?" It gives great
23 trouble to the interpreters.

24 A Yes, they went in at the invitation of the
25 Ming Dynasty, particularly Wu-Sankueh.

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1 CHINESE MONITOR: Invited by Wu-Sankueh.

2 Q And yet you say that it never entered your
3 head that there might be a possibility of your res-
4 toration to your realm or part of it?

5 A I have never thought of that.

6 THE PRESIDENT: Isn't this matter for
7 comment? This is matter for comment.

8 A (Continuing) The first thought would be the
9 welfare of the people. I cannot put myself at the
10 first.

11 Q Did you ever state to anyone prior to
12 1931 that you desired or had hopes of restoration
13 to your throne?

14 A I cannot recall that. I believe I have
15 never talked about that matter with anybody.

16 Q Neither publicly nor privately?

17 A I cannot recall that entirely.

18 Q Neither orally nor in writing?

19 A No, I cannot recall that.

20 Q You say you cannot recall it. Will you say
21 that you did not say it?

22 A I cannot recall that.

23 Q Will you say that you did not make such a
24 statement?

25 A Deep in my heart I had never had the intention

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1 of putting myself at the first, that is, do whatever
2 I want; but I can tell you this: that I, too, have
3 a patriotic mind.

4 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Jus' a moment, please.
5 Will the reporter read the last question to the
6 witness, please.

7 (Whereupon, the last question was
8 read by the official court reporter, as
9 follows:)

10 "Q Will you say that you did not make such a
11 statement?"

12 MR. KEENAN: Mr. President, this witness,
13 I am informed, has on two occasions replied to this
14 question "not as I recall"; and I am not surprised
15 at his bewilderment of continuing pressing of the
16 question when he has answered he does not recall
17 having made such a statement. I suggest, therefore,
18 with great respect, that the question has already
19 been asked to the best ability of the witness to
20 answer it, and he should not be further pressed.

21 THE PRESIDENT: Major Blakeney.

22 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I don't understand that
23 any witness, when asked: Did you or did you not
24 say something, and who answers: I can't remember,
25 or I don't remember, has answered the question.

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1 THE PRESIDENT: I do not agree with you.
2 If a witness cannot remember, he is not in a po-
3 sition to say either "yes" or "no," if, in fact, he
4 cannot remember.

5 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I submit to the Tribunal
6 that that renders almost nugatory the attempt to
7 impeach a witness by prior proof of prior inconsis-
8 ent statements.

9 THE PRESIDENT: If, in fact, he could not
10 remember, he could not truthfully say "yes" or "no";
11 and no Court can compel any witness to tell a lie.
12 The point is unarguable.

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1 Q Then you may have made such statements; is
2 that correct?

3 A If I can recall, surely I will tell you.
4 Since I cannot recall I cannot say.

5 Q Will you state again the date of your con-
6 versation with Colonel ITAGAKI concerning which you
7 testified a few days ago?

8 THE PRESIDENT: You are not entitled to a
9 second reply.

10 Q In your testimony a few days ago you stated
11 that you had a conversation with Colonel ITAGAKI about
12 a half a year after you went to Port Arthur; is that
13 correct?

14 THE PRESIDENT: That may be an attempt to
15 get him to reply twice to the same question or to trap
16 him. In either case it is not allowed.

17 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I had no intention of attempt-
18 ing to evade the Court's ruling. I am attempting to fix
19 the date of conversation which the witness did not fix
20 on direct examination. We propose to prove the date
21 later in the defense case, and we propose to prove that
22 it was not at all at the time that he indicated it was.
23 I know of no other way of impeaching the witness.

24 THE PRESIDENT: You are entitled to ask him any
25 question he has not already answered, or to question any

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answer that he has already given.

1 MAJOR BLAKENEY: The question which I last put,
2 if the Tribunal please, was preliminary to asking him
3 whether that was correct.
4

5 THE PRESIDENT: You cannot have that answered
6 twice. If you have information that he answered it in-
7 correctly, you may test him that way.

8 Q When did you go from Tientsin to Port Arthur?

9 A In the year of the outbreak of the Manchurian
10 Incident.

11 Q Of what month?

12 A I forget. This I cannot tell you -- I cannot
13 recall. The reason I cannot recall the date is due to
14 this: --

15 THE MONITOR: The statement is not finished.

16 A (Continuing) I was then forced to adopt the
17 reign title of Kang'teh and they have changed the way of
18 the calendar, so the western calendar was not in use for
19 a long time, nor the Chinese calendar. I got all the
20 dates mixed up now.

21 CHINESE MONITOR: It is the way of counting
22 the year. In other words, 1942 or 1946, would not be
23 permitted to be used, and neither are the twenty-six
24 years of the Republic and so forth permitted to be used.

25 Q If I understand that, and I am not sure that I

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1 do, you cannot tell me when you went to Port Arthur,
2 because the old calendar was then in use and you
3 subsequently became accustomed to the new calendar;
4 is that the point?

5 A Formerly we were using the western calendar,
6 but after they forced us to adopt this new Kang teh
7 calendar, naturally the dates were mixed up. This
8 compulsory adoption of the Kang teh calendar was against
9 our will. We didn't pay much attention to that either.

10 Q Can you tell us, or better yet, can you write
11 down for us in any calendar system the month of the
12 year 1931 in which you went to Port Arthur?

13 A At that time I was forced to go to Port Arthur.
14 Being forced, I could hardly remember the date. Since
15 I couldn't plan this departure, I could hardly remember
16 the date.

17 Q Was it before or after the Incident of the 18th
18 of September?

19 THE PRESIDENT: That is already answered.

20 MAJOR BLAKENEY: Yes, sir. I am sorry.

21 Q How long after the Incident of the 18th of
22 September was it that you were taken to Port Arthur?

23 A About a few months' time. I cannot remember
24 correctly.

25 Q Would you say that it was at the time of the

1 New Year?

2 THE PRESIDENT: I believe he said it was in
3 the winter. It would not be the New Year

4 Q Well, if the Lytton Commission Report says you
5 arrived in November, is that probably correct?

6 A Of course, I wouldn't say that the Lytton
7 Report is wrong, but still I say that I cannot remember
8 correctly. And there is another point: That is, I
9 don't know from where -- from which source that Lord
10 Lytton got this information.

11 Q All right, we will leave that. How long after
12 your arrival in Port Arthur was the conversation with
13 Colonel ITAGAKI?

14 I am sorry. I believe the Tribunal directed me
15 not to ask that question. I beg your pardon.

16 THE PRESIDENT: I did not hear it. I was
17 reading a note from a colleague.

18 MAJOR BLAKENEY: I request leave to withdraw
19 the question.

20 THE PRESIDENT: I will not commit myself.

21 Q May we assume that your conversation with
22 General ITAGAKI then was sometime in the spring?

23 A Well, as I said, I couldn't recall all these
24 dates. What is the use of all these assumptions without
25 basis. There are facts that we can always fall back to.

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1 Q All right, Mr. Witness. I will ask you about
2 a fact. You testified yesterday that your conversation
3 with ITAGAKI was about half a year after your arrival in
4 Port Arthur. As nearly as anyone here can fix that
5 date, that puts it a considerable time after your
6 inauguration as Regent of Manchukuo. Was it?

7 A Do you mean that I have seen ITAGAKI only
8 after I took over the regency?

9 Q I am asking you whether you mean that.

10 A As I told you, I cannot recall all these dates.
11 I didn't keep any diaries, and during the past ten over
12 years I always was under the oppression of the Japanese
13 people. I couldn't recall these dates very accurately.

14 Q Was there only one conversation with Colonel
15 ITAGAKI before you went to Chang-chun or Hsin-king?

16 A It might be twice or once. Anyhow, I had
17 seen him, and that is the most important interview I
18 had with him.

19 Q Where did that interview take place?

20 A That interview was held at the residence of
21 Hsiu-Ching wan, a relative of mine.

22 Q How long after that interview was it that you
23 went to Hsin-king?

24 A Most probably it was the next year. I cannot
25 recall very definitely.

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1 Q I am sorry I was unable to catch the answer.

2 A Most probably the next year, but I cannot
3 recall it accurately.

4 Q In saying that it was most probably the
5 next year, do you mean that a year elapsed between the
6 conversation and the time you went to Hsin-king?

7 A I cannot say very correctly. I cannot recall
8 that.

9 Q I am not asking you to state definitely. I
10 am asking you whether, according to your recollection,
11 there was about a period of a year between the conver-
12 sation with Colonel ITAGAKI and your going to Hsin-king?

13 A Anyhow, I went to Hsin-king after I had seen
14 ITAGAKI. That is the truth.

15 THE PRESIDENT: We will adjourn now until
16 half past nine tomorrow morning.

17 (Whereupon, at 1558, an adjournment
18 was taken until Wednesday, 21 August 1946, at
19 0930.)
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